



St CECILIA'S HALL.
TOMORROW, being Thursday the 14th instant,
Mr MACINTOSH

Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Mr SALOMON

Will perform several favourite pieces, being his last performance in this City.
To begin at six o'clock.
Tickets (3s. each) to be had at Mr Macintosh's lodgings, Advocates' Close; at the Music Shops; and at the Exchange Coffeehouse.

By the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

THERE is to be exposed to SALE, within the Laigh Council-house of the said City, upon Wednesday the 27th day of August current, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

SEVERAL AREAS.

Above the stalls on the west side of the Laigh Fligh Market, FOR BUILDING UPON.

Conform to an Elevation.

The articles of roup and the said elevation to be seen in the hands of the Clerks.

EDICTS AND ORDINANCES.

Enacted and made in a full Assembly of LADIES, at Lady **BE**

Impress. BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, that every Lady have a free liberty of speech, on which all female rights and liberties depend.

No Lady, who is not an avowed **to**, shall speak defamatory of the beauty of any other who is.

No female member of this assembly, who useth the art cosmetic, otherwise beauty-painting, shall find fault with her limner that he has not done her justice in her picture, unless she will own that she herself makes a better face every day she lives.

That no Lady, who abstemiously keeps at home, denying to come to this assembly, shall be esteemed a contemner of vanities, when the real cause is the want of fashionable clothes to appear in.

That no Lady in the assembly-room shall stand before any pier or looking-glass under pretence of adjusting her dress, &c. above the space of three minutes, unless she has no admirers, male or female, beside herself.

No Lady, who with an easy, free sprightliness of wit and humour keeps up the conversation, shall be termed immodest.

Nor shall any Lady, who sits silent for want of wit and humour, be thought to have more wisdom or modesty than the speaking members.

Whenever maiden or married Lady boasts of her virtue and honour, she is immediately suspected of having made a false step.

Nor shall any Lady be complimented for her chastity, who never was seduced, but has had the question asked her.

No Lady, when speaking of a Gentleman, must with a contemning familiarity, call him fellow, unless there is a known intrigue between them of a long date; or unless speaking of a beau, they term him a pretty fellow.

The Lady who is always fondling her husband in public company, shall be deemed to have at that instant a gallant waiting to meet her in private.

It is resolved, **men**, after the question put, that it is in the power and jurisdiction of this female court, to extend their laws to whatever men do or may frequent this assembly.

Among the fine things which the sparks may whisper to the Ladies, no one shall talk of flames or fires but from the beginning of November to the end of February inclusive; nor shall they mention hearts as cold as ice, and breaths as white as snow, but from July to August.

No Wit, or reputed Wit, that begins to argue with a Lady, and wants sense to carry him through the dispute, shall attempt to redeem his credit by putting her to silence, by obscene discourse and double entendres, under penalty of being expelled the assembly with the utmost disgrace.

PHENIA PLIANT, Sec.
and Cler. Fem. Parl.

For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SELECT LETTERS

On the CHARACTER and MANNERS

OF THE PORTUGUESE.

LETTER VIII.

THE trade of Oporto is very considerable, and chiefly carried on by foreigners. The only nation, however, that have a factory established here, is the English; and they enjoy, at the same time, privileges above the subjects of any other power who reside here, and even above those of their countrymen, who are settled in other parts of the kingdom. It is under the direction of a Consul, who holds of the Consul-General at Lisbon, and consists of 26 members, who meet at his desire, on particular occasions, and settle, at those times, the price of wines, the freight of shipping, &c. Besides the Consul, the rights of the English are likewise protected by the Judge Conservator, who is a Portuguese lawyer, under the British Crown, and without whose consent nothing against the English can be done, being nominated to this office by the Factory. He is generally a man of note in his profession, and is at present one of the twelve Judges belonging to the city.

The staple article for exportation, or chief produce of the country here, is **wine**; and, besides the foreign merchants concerned in this article, there is likewise a Company of the Portuguese themselves, established by the Royal authority. The chief attention, however, of the latter is to the home consumption, and consists in the sale of the smaller wines made from the rano or wild grape; for there are three kinds of wine particularly used here: The first is a poor wine, at the rate of 20 reas (1½d.) a bottle, which makes the usual beverage of the lower class of the people: The second is a superior kind, ha-

ving little mixture of brandy in it, termed the *Panto de trente reas*, and sold generally at a moidore (37½d.) a pipe, and used, by the higher ranks, as our table beer; and the third is the true Port, or what we commonly drink in Britain under that name; for the two former kinds are strictly prohibited from being exported, and kept entirely for the internal consumption.

The Semidouro, or wine country, lies at the distance of 50 miles from Oporto, towards Spain—is very mountainous, and extends to the confines of Galicia. It produces yearly between 20 and 30,000 pipes of the best wine fit for exportation; and the quantity of the other sorts may be guessed at, by the addition of 5 reas (¾d.) a pipe, producing to the Company, in one season, 20,000 moidores, (or 27,000 l.) The time of vintage is the months of August and September, when the grapes are put in a large sort of funnel, many of them upwards of 20 feet square, and there move out by the feet of the gallegos, 60,000 of whom are employed yearly in this trade. This operation is repeated twice or thrice before the juice is fully pressed out; and the fermentation being next brought on, the refuse rises to the top, from the appearance of which last a judgment is formed by these conversant in the business, when the process is finished.

The grape from which the wine is made differs much in its size and appearance. The best, however, for the purpose is a small kind, possessing a most delicious sweetness; and of the creeping sort; for it never rises so any height, though the stem is frequently of a considerable size.

The preference given by the Government to the Portuguese, in this article of trade, is very great; and in the country they have entirely monopolized it. They have the first choice in purchasing the wines, and are allowed to set aside what quantity they please, and at the same time, in their own price. When their own demands are thus supplied, the general price of wines for the season is established, and the foreign merchants are not till then permitted to purchase what remains. No one is allowed, however, to give higher in the purchase than the price fixed by the Company; and, in order to surmount this difficulty, where the merchant finds a wine of superior quality, and several are anxious to have it, what exceeds the established price is given unknowingly, and by way of present to the farmer: For it is the custom in Portugal of affixing the price of all articles of diet; and where a superior quality in any article is to be obtained, the law is evaded, by giving the overplus under the name of a donation.

The wine, when purchased, is brought from the Semidouro, in a sort of flat boats or shallops, having one large oar behind, placed on a bench, by which they are steered. One of these will hold 20 or 30 pipes; and the river being very rocky above Port, in their passage they frequently descend, loaded in this manner, very high precipices, without receiving any injury. When landed at Port, the wine is received into the different *lagers*, and there undergoes a preparation according to the taste of the merchant, by a greater or less addition of brandy, &c. and to make one pipe of the latter, no less than seven pipes of wine are required, while the same quantity of brandy is received from the wine in distillation, whether it is of the worst or best quality. The lodges are very large, and generally capable of holding 500 pipes. The best at Port are those belonging to the Portuguese Company. They are commonly open at the sides, to prevent any excess of fermentation, and lessen the degree of heat. When kept here three years, the wine is then reckoned sufficiently old, and shipped off, as occasion suits, for the different correspondents.

The Semidouro, or wine country, in its whole extent, does not exceed 15 leagues. It produces nothing else; and the grapes, from which the different wines are made, do not grow promiscuously; that part of it, wherethe whiter wine is produced, lying a good way beyond the other, and nearer Spain.

Next to the wine trade with Europe, the most considerable branch of commerce here is that with Brazil. It consists of linens made about Port, the materials of which are chiefly brought from Hamburg by the Dutch merchants, though what is raised here, as being considerably finer, is preferred; and of the coarser woollen goods imported from Britain. About 30 vessels are employed in this trade; and, for the last article, between 3 and 400,000 l. has been annually received by the English, independent of Lisbon, from this place.

From the London Papers, August 6.

Stockholm, July 4. They write from Godgeen in Ostrogothia, that, on the 15th of June, they felt some shocks of an earthquake, in the direction from east to west; an hour before they heard a noise under the earth, as if of a carriage rolling on the pavement.

LONDON.

Orders are given for two Ladies of the Bedchamber to attend alternately at St James's and Windsor, to take down the names of all the nobility that may resort there to enquire after her Majesty's health.

It is said that two illustrious young ladies have received proposals of marriage, through the medium of their royal parents, and that they come from German Princes.

It was reported this day upon Change, that, according to advices of a very recent date, the American Congress were on the point of nominating several persons to settle the terms of negotiating treaties of friendship and alliance with several of the most powerful of the Indian tribes, the Chiefs of which had accepted rich and splendid presents, supplied for that purpose by the Court of France.

A letter from Madrid says, The deliberations of our National Council have been long continued, and overawed by the domineering spirit of the French Cabinet, but our Ministers seem at length determined to emancipate themselves from so disgraceful a submission; and of this, one signal instance is already afforded, in the preparations for the bombardment of Algiers, a circumstance that cannot be agreeable to the Court

of France, which is indisputably upon terms of friendship with the Grand Signor, and is universally believed to be bound by treaty to oppose his efforts in the war with Russia. The kingdom of Algiers being under the immediate protection of the Sublime Porte, it may very reasonably be conjectured, that the Grand Signor will be highly disgusted against France for not endeavouring to restrain so near an ally from an attempt towards the reduction of that State.

A private letter from Portsmouth, received on Saturday last, has the following article: Never was the business in the dockyard carried on with greater expedition than it is at present, not even in the time of war: Almost every day ships are getting out of dock and others coming in, so that very soon every man of war, frigate, and sloop that are here will be ready for immediate service. It is necessary we should be prepared, as, according to accounts daily received both from France and Holland, they are augmenting their navies, and making every preparation for war.

Orders are given to the commanding officers of the different regiments intended to relieve the garrison of Gibraltar, to complete their respective companies to their full complement of men, and to be in readiness to embark on the first notice.

The number of British ships of war now in port and fitting, are about 80; and in some of the yards they are now as busy as they were eight months ago. The Veteran, Zealous, Thunderer, Terrible, Tremendous, Victorious, Vanguard, Venerable, and other second rates, are building with unremitting diligence.

A letter from Breck, lately received, says, that sailors are drawn from every part of the kingdom to that port, to man such ships as are ready for sea; and that it is given out, that the intent of fitting out the fleet is to watch the motions of the Russians and the Turks, in case a war breaks out between those two powers; but others conjecture that there is some other motive for fitting out a fleet.

A letter from Versailles says, Rodney's victory over De Grasse did not strike the Court of France with such terror and dismay, as was produced by intelligence of the death of Hyder Ali.

By a vessel from the coast of Spain there is advice of the total destruction of the coral fishery near Messina by the late earthquake. In large solid blocks forced up into the air, and then dropping in a distant part, numbers of corals were afterwards found imbedded in some machines for tearing up the coral from the seas were also found on the tops of hills.

By a gentleman who is just returned from a tour through several of the eastern counties, we are assured, that there has not been so great an appearance of a crop for many years. The wheat, barley, and oats, are all exceeding fine, and no signs of any mildew. The late rains have brought up the turnips, and refreshed the beans. Upon the whole, the farmers expect very universally, that this will be one of the greatest years for them they ever experienced.

A letter from Wharby, dated July 26, says, "On Friday last, arrived in our Roads the Chance, Captain George Ifmay, from Davis's Straits, with one fish about 9 feet 10 inches long, and fills about 30 butts with blubber. The Captain of the Chance sent the following account to his owners:—The Marlborough of Wharby, and the Priscilla of Newcastle, have each of them got a fish, both found dead, not one English ship having yet a foregarage this year. We left the Freeloze and the John and Margaret in the Straits on the 25th of June last, both without any fish. The Addison, Captain Banks, was lost in the Straits on the 16th of April last, but all the people saved; we have got several of the people on board our ship. We parted from the Marlborough and the Priscilla on the 8th of this month, about 100 leagues to the westward of the Orkneys, the weather being so very thick that sometimes we could hardly see above two or three ship's length. And also there were 10 ships sailed from Holland for Davis's Straits, of which 8 got their passage; one of them lost in the Straits, the people lived; a Hamburg ship lost, and all hands perished. The seven Dutch ships have got only two fish amongst them, the one found dead, and the other killed. Also this day, passed by this harbour the Duke of York with 11 fish, and the Mary brig with 6 fish, both for London, from the Greenland Seas."

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 8.

Wheat, 32 s. a 26 s.	Tick Beans, 30 s. a 32 s.
Barley, 20 s. a 28 s.	Small ditto, 24 s.
Rye, 20 s. a 25 s.	Tares, 20 s. a 25 s.
Oats, 16 s. a 24 s.	Per Sack.
Malt, 18 s. a 22 s.	Fine Flour, 43 s.
Grey Pease, —	Second Sort, 42 s.
White ditto, —	Rape Seed, —
Boiling ditto, 31 s.	

PRICE OF STOCKS, Aug. 9.

Bank Stock, —	India Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 82½ s. 1.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. Ann. 1793, 82½ s. 1.	India Bonds, 11 s. 12 d. 1/2.
3 per cent. Ann. 1804, 82½ s. 1.	East India, 5 d. 1/2.
3 per cent. 1796, —	Navy Bills, 11 s. 1/2.
Long Ann. 19 s. 10 d. 1/2 s. 1.	3 per cent. Scrip. 64½ s.
Short Ann. 1778, —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Light Long. Ann. —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Omnium, 4 prem.
Dutch New Ann. —	Lot. Tick, 24 l. 14 s. 6 d.
Ditto 1794, —	

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, 34 s. 21 U.	Agio of the Bank } 4 percent.
Dated Sight, 34 s.	from Holland, }
Rotterdam, 34 s. 21 U.	

W T N D A T D E A L

Aug. 13, 1783.

Windor Castle, August 7, 1783.

THIS morning, at a quarter before one o'clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a Prince.

This great event was made known by the firing of the Park and Tower guns.

Her Majesty is, God be praised, as well as can be expected; and the young Princess is in perfect health.

AT the Court of St James's, the 8th of August, 1783.

P. R. E. S. E. N. T.

The KING's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS it has been represented to his Majesty at this Board, that sundry ships and vessels are arrived, and others expected daily to arrive, from Dantzick and other ports in Royal and Ducal Prussia and Pomerania, laden solely with corn and other grain; that the corn from the Baltic, by the length of the voyage and the warmth of the weather, is very much heated, and nearly in a state of fermentation; and that it is of the utmost importance, that the said ships and vessels should be exempted from the performance of Quarantine, and permitted to deliver their cargoes as soon as possible after their arrival; his Majesty, taking the same into consideration, is pleased, with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, as it is hereby ordered, That the Quarantine at present subsisting upon all ships and vessels coming from Dantzick, or any other port or place in Royal and Ducal Prussia or Pomerania, so far as respects ships laden with corn or grain be taken off; and that all ships and vessels already arrived, or that may hereafter arrive from those places, laden with corn or grain, be permitted to discharge their respective cargoes, without unpacking, opening and airing, and without performing any Quarantine; provided the proper officer, on mustering the crew, shall find them all in health; that none of the crew have died or been sick of any contagious distemper during the voyage; that the ship hath not had communication with any ship or vessel coming from any infected place; and that there are no enumerated goods on board, other than in bags or sacks, in which the said corn is contained, or matts made use of solely for the purpose of dunnage: And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, the Lord Warden of the Cinque ports, the Master-General of the Ordnance, his Majesty's Secretary at war, and the Governors or Commanders in Chief for the time being, of the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

W. Farquhar.

War-Office, August 9, 1783.

1st Regiment of foot, 2d battalion, William Hammer, Gent. is appointed to be Ensign, vice William Manion.
2d Regiment of foot, Surgeon — Merrick, from the half-pay of the late 90th foot, to be Surgeon, vice — Wood.
6th Regiment of foot, Edward Bullock, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Haynes.
18th Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant J. B. Riddell, from the half pay of the late 10th dragoons, to be Captain of a company, vice Thomas Gorges. Major Jeremy Amherst, from the 2d battalion of the 60th regiment, to be Major, vice Anthony Botet.
33d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Arthur Beaver to be Captain of a company, vice Thomas Greening. Ensign Robert Chavering to be Lieutenant, vice Arthur Beaver.
43d Regiment of foot, William Coulson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Charles Gardiner.
44th Regiment of foot, Francis Market, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Charles Rainford.
60th Regiment, 2d battalion, Major Anthony Botet, from the 10th foot, to be Major, vice Jeremy Amherst. Colin McKenzie, Gent. to be Adjutant, vice B. Coghill.
60th Regiment of foot, Major the Honourable Vere Ponsett, of the 99th regiment, to be Major, vice B. Fancourt.
99th Regiment of foot, Captain R. H. Buckridge, of the 1st dragoon, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Enoch Mackham.
African Corps, Robert Wilson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice — Deering.
Colquhoun, Gent. to be Ensign in Captain Crofton's independent company of invalids, vice James Cruickshanks.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Aug. 8.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, 15th July. It is reported by the officers of the Marquis d'Angeja, that the Dutch had taken two ships in the Straits of Malacca, but whether Company's ships, or ships bound to Bengal, we cannot learn; the Commodore, or eldest Captain, escaped, leaving the others in action with the Dutch man of war. The Jenny, Potter, from Plymouth, was within three days sail of the Isles de Los, on the 18th of June.
The Tartar, Captain Plot, arrived in the Downs from St Helena, sailed the 8th of June in company with the Neptune, the Rochford, the Royal Admiral, the Deptford, the Lord Mulgrave, and the Locke East Indiaman, for London, and parted with them the 23d of said month, all well, peace sail of the line.
The Speedy, Eithie, from Charlestown, arrived in the Downs, in her way to Rotterdam, spoke the brig Hawke, Caban, bound to Boston, in lat. 49. 45. long. 13. 30. W. all well.
The following ships arrived at Gravesend from Greenland, on the 5th inst. viz. the London, Fowler, with 7 fish; Supply, Foster, 7 ditto; and Betty, Sparkes, 12 ditto.

From the London Papers, August 9.

Cologne, July 25. All the news-papers in this neighbourhood teem with the damages done by the storms and sudden increase of the waters; the circle of the Lower Rhine, and the vicinity of Nierstein have suffered more than the other parts of Germany. It is remarked, that the church, which, for a series of years, had been struck by lightning, has hitherto escaped in this year, owing to six conductors with which it is furnished. It is wrong that more use is not made of these conductors, and that great cities, such as London and Paris, have them not in abundance; whereas the most populous towns in Switzerland and Germany are every where furnished with them.

Warsaw, July 25. Letters from Cracow inform us, that about the middle of last month they had in the mountains, about five miles from that place, falls of water in such quantity, that whole villages were overflowed, and mills and bridges were carried away. A number of persons perished, and the cattle drowned and destroyed are a very considerable loss to the proprietors.

Tinnia, July 14. We learn from Brody, that a fire broke out there in the night of the 18th last, which destroyed 364 houses.

L O N D O N.

The delay occasioned by the Court of Versailles not signing the definitive Treaty, we are assured, is likely to turn out to the advantage of this country; as the Duke of Manchester refuses to accede to some articles greatly injurious to the British interests.

Notwithstanding the repeated abuse and reprobation Lord Shelburne has met with, in making the peace, we have good

authority for declaring, that it was almost entirely brought about by the long friendship that has subsisted between his Lordship, Dr Price, and Dr Franklin; however bad or inadequate the Preliminary articles may appear, certain it is, we might have yet been at war with the great part of Europe, but for his indefatigable industry; and it seems still not very improbable; in the opinion of our correspondent, that the war may be renewed. We are however relieved from that mill-stone about our necks — America! and therefore may still be the better enabled to look our natural enemies in the face, in case their conduct should become treacherous or dishonourable to this country.

A correspondent writes that the public were satisfied, whether a late Mr. Minister, with 4000 l. per annum pension, still enjoys it, though now retired to office, with 7000 l. a year; the Duke of Portland has too much real patriotism and virtue to suffer less.

This morning some dispatches were received from General Eliott, at Gibraltar, dated the 24th of July. They bring an account of the repairs going on there being nearly finished, and that the General and garrison were in good health.

Yesterday morning the purser of the Neptune East-Indiaman, Captain Snow, came to the India House, with news of the above ship being safe arrived off the Start from Coast and Bay; she parted with the other five the 23d of June, a few hours after the Tartar.

Yesterday the two East-India pilot boats were ordered to sail from Gravesend for the Downs; and remain there till the arrival of the East Indiamen.

The Raymond, Captain Hall, bound to Bombay; and Walpole, Captain Churchill, for Benbulbin; which are arrived at St. Helena, were sent out there as Company's storeships, and sailed from Portsmouth the 16th of March. They had liberty to touch at Madeira, but missed the island, and proceeded on.

This week, goods to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds were entered at the custom-house for America.

A ship lately sailed from the river for Philadelphia with 56 passengers on board, consisting chiefly of journeymen carpenters, blacksmiths, bricklayers, and bakers; and the Captain was obliged to refuse taking half as many more, for want of conveniences.

The loyalists new town in Nova Scotia was unhappily set on fire the middle of June, and did considerable damage before the flame was extinguished.

They write from New York, that since the preliminaries were signed, the Americans, both continental and militia, deserted in great numbers, both from General Washington's and General Green's armies.

Since the revival of commercial intercourse directly with the Americans, the balance has been almost entirely in our favour. Hitherto the principal occupation of all American trading vessels has been in carrying corn and lumber to the West India Islands.

America is in a far more perilous situation at this moment, than she was at the most distressing period during the course of the late war, having no longer an enemy to oppose, that requires a union of sentiments, as well as power, the military of that deluded country have had leisure enough to contemplate the tyrannical conduct of their rulers, and to devise some plan for a redress of grievances; the Philadelphians have been the first to revolt on this occasion, driving the Congress before them, from the seat of government, like a flock of sheep: When the last accounts came from thence other states were pressing to follow their example; from whence it is pretty evident, that the law of the sword will soon be the only standing law in the United States of America.

The Congress appears to decrease daily. The arbitrary proceedings, their disregard for the military, whose servants they are, and their obstinacy and ignorance, render them very unfit for ruling a kingdom.

The Americans have through the whole of the contest shewn themselves very dexterous, in ascribing every thing that was injurious to the government of this country. This slanderous spirit was not confined to the vulgar, but was prevalent in the highest circles, and tainted even the minds and manners of their most exalted men. At the grand convention of officers, held at Newburgh on the 15th of March last, General Washington, in his address to them, speaking of the letters which had given rise to the meeting, calling the officers to consider and to agitate their rights, letters written in the spirit, and seemingly with the pen of Junius, said, "Can he (the writer) be a friend to the army? Can he be a friend to this country? Rather, is he not an insidious foe? — Some emissary, perhaps, from New York, plotting the ruin of both, by sowing the seeds of discord and separation between the civil and military powers of the continent." — And this candid suspicion was not thrown out to the common people, but to the gentlemen of America. What have we to expect from a people whose minds are thus infected with opinions so jaundiced and ignominious?

Can people be so madly infuriated as to think of taking their property from the secure deposits of the English funds, for the sake of purchasing American land, the security of which must, in the very nature of things, be extremely precarious? Good titles cannot be made while the scheme of legislation is yet to be framed, whereby the country is in future to be governed; and as a vast revenue will be required for discharging the debts, and defraying the current expenses of the States, the land which is at present wholly free from incumbrance, will, in all probability, be so miserably charged with taxes, and that, perhaps, before the lapse of another year, as to leave a residue of the profits of cultivation scarcely equal to the common interest of the English funds.

Since we have lost America, and the most of the trade and riches which flowed from that country, it would be wise in the Legislators to encourage our Fisheries, which might, by proper management, be made a source of the greatest national wealth. Our northern coasts afford excellent opportunities for putting such a scheme in practice. The Scots more than a thousand years ago well knew the importance of such a measure, and paid the strictest attention to their fisheries, as they yielded them a very considerable revenue. The Dutch resorted to the Scottish coasts as early as A. D. 836, to purchase salted fish of the natives; but, by imposing on their credulity, they learnt from them the art of fishing in those seas, and took up the trade themselves, which afterwards proved of such immense emolument to Holland. Sir Walter Raleigh's observations on that head are worthy the attention of the curious, and must excite reflections on the vast strength resulting from well-applied industry. That great man says, that in 1603, the Dutch, by their exer-

tions on the Scottish coast, sold to different nations as many herrings as amounted to 1,759,000 l. sterling. In the year 1615, they at once sent out 2000 vessels, and employed in them 37,000 men. In the year 1618, they sent out 3000 vessels with 50,000 men, to take the herrings, and 9000 more ships to transport and sell the fish, which by sea and land employed 150,000 men, besides those first mentioned. All the wealth resulting from this trade was obtained on the British coast by a people, who, in every respect, have treated us with perfidy and are now become our open and declared enemies; and it would certainly be wise in us to preserve this trade to ourselves, as it would be a means of great wealth to the nation, might employ thousands of our distressed seamen, and keep them from emigrating to foreign countries in search of employment.

Letters brought by an American vessel, arrived yesterday in the river from Boston, contain information of a very extraordinary nature to the Loyalists, whose situation is extremely precarious, and no step is to be taken for their relief. The same letters add, that several parts of the country is in a state of insurrection, in a struggle to get repossessed of estates seized by individuals during the troubles: That a great number of English carpenters, shoemakers, watchmakers, and journeymen in other branches of trade, had lately landed in America in hopes of full employment; but such was the distress of the country, and the dearth of provisions, that they lamented their own folly in quitting a kingdom wherein a livelihood was scarcely obtained.

It clearly appears by the most impartial construction of the reports of the Commissioners for examining the public accounts, that hitherto the public money and private property have been diminished in useless and sinecure offices, and unwarrantable fees; the royal bounty to widows, given through the channel of the Paymaster's office, is taxed with a head clerk and a deputy, who live upon sinecure salaries, and the fees they demand out of the bounties granted; whereas the Commissioners themselves express it, the officers are useless, and the sum paid ought to flow through a clear channel undiminished to the object whom it was meant to relieve.

The amount of our national poor rates does not exceed the enormous sum of three millions sterling per annum. Three hundred thousand pounds would more than sustain every individual who alone ought to be sustained — the aged, the infirm, the impotent in body or mind; and the remainder might be applied to the discharge of the national debt.

The King of France has ordered an exact enumeration of all the people of France to be taken, distinguishing them into classes of profession. Such a measure (says a correspondent) ought to be adopted in this kingdom.

The Emperor of Germany, who has for some time past supported a military establishment of upwards of 300,000 men, has marched several bodies of troops upon the frontiers of the Porte. His demands are, a free trade up the Archipelago and to the Black Sea; and that the Princes of Moldavia and Wallachia shall be guaranteed by the Ottomans in the full enjoyment of their religious and political rights. As the Grand Signior is not in a condition to oppose his enemies, it is highly probable the Emperor's claims will be submitted to.

The Empress of Russia has, we are assured, sent to this kingdom for fifty surgeons, who will be liberally encouraged to serve in the Russian army.

Instead of following the example of the other partitioning powers, in erecting new and endless claims upon the debilitated country of Poland, the Empress of Russia has acted in strict conformity to the conditions of her treaties with that enfeebled and mutilated state. Some years ago she repaid to the King of Poland 250,000 roubles, an unsolicited and spontaneous compensation for that part of his dominions that fell into her possession. But this instance of munificence, and the justice and generosity of the other powers who shared in the spoils of that ravaged kingdom to the most trivial compensatory acknowledgement.

There is great reason to fear the Dutch Squadron in the East Indies has taken two of our Indians. The letters from Lisbon mention, that they engaged some time, which is a convincing proof that they are European ships, and not country vessels, which are not sufficiently armed to make any resistance against ships of war.

Captain Henry Smith, of his Majesty's cutter the Fox, took on Sunday the 20th of July, in the Channel upon Teignmouth, within a small space of the lock, a small Dutch privateer and smuggling vessel, deeply laden with Geneva, brandy, and rum, viz. 58 anchors of Geneva, 124 half hogheads of rum, and 36 small half-tiers of brandy, besides lead, coal, tea, molasses, figs, and many other valuable effects on board. The liquor is deposited in the Customhouse at Boston; the vessel is quite new built, and cost upwards of 250 l. but it is to be burnt, by order of our laws, next week on the coast. The action was smartly maintained for upwards of five hours on both sides, when the Dutchman struck. They had nine men killed and seven dangerously wounded; the Fox cutter had none either killed or wounded, or any ways materially damaged. The Dutch vessel had on board 16 guns and 22 men; and poor Reynard only three guns, five men (with the Captain) and one boy.

The whole of the last deposit, as well as those payments that have preceded, goes to the different offices of the army and navy, the war establishments of which, it is obvious, cannot be too soon got rid of.

The late fluctuations on the price of Stocks was surprising only to those who are unaccustomed to the caprices of fortune in the Alley.

No longer than at the last peace, the peace in 1763, the series of events was the same; that is, on the preliminaries of peace being signed, the Stocks rose considerably; and between that period and the conclusion of the definitive treaty, they fell literally above 15 per cent. From the definitive treaty taking place, the markets flew up at once five and six per cent. and continued day by day, and month after month, rising slowly and surely, till, as is well known, the 3 per cent. Consols were actually at 103!

The fall on the present occasion has not been so great, nor probably will the rise be so great either; though in a subject which so entirely rests all reasoning, it is impossible to draw the line any where, and with any precision limit our expectations of the rise to only 80 or 90!

It has been asserted, with great confidence, that his Majesty had so little partiality for his present Ministers, that he was pre-emptorily determined upon shewing them no personal favour whatever. The event, however, has given the most effectual refutation to the assertion, as it has to every other injurious slander that has been fabricated to the disadvantage of his Administration; for his Majesty has, within the last week, been plea-

LAW CASE.
BY the death of an unhappy lunatic, who had been confined in a house near Chelsea, since the year 1742, the largest property to be litigated in Europe will shortly afford a glorious harvest to the robed gentry of Westminster-hall. A correspondent has favoured us with the following particulars of this very extraordinary case:—A Mrs Smith, the wife of a barrister of that name, who lived in Gray's Inn about the year 1730, parted from her husband, with a separate maintenance of 300l. a year. She soon after put herself under the protection of the then Earl of Bradford, over whom she obtained a very extraordinary influence; and having been delivered of a son by him, who was baptised by the name of *Harrison*, she prevailed on his Lordship to make his will, whereby he devised the whole of his real estates to this son; (by the name of John Harrison) and to his heirs for ever; but in case of his death before marriage, or after, without issue, he gave the said estates, together with a very large personal estate, to the above Mrs Smith, with power, by will or otherwise, to bequeath or give the same to such person or persons as she should think proper, notwithstanding her coverture or marriage.
Earl Bradford died without altering the above will; whereupon Mrs Smith became possessed of a very large sum of money, and Lord Bradford's executors received the rents of the real estate for the son, who then lived with Mrs Smith. Some time after, a Mr Small a surgeon, became acquainted with Mrs Smith, and obtained as great an influence over her as she had formerly exercised over Earl Bradford; in short, he had the whole receipt and management of her fortune, and never permitted any person to see or visit her, but such as he thought proper. However, as Mrs Smith had often expressed her desire, that her son should take and assume the name of *Newport*, which was the family name of Earl Bradford, Mr Small thought fit to indulge her in that respect; and for that purpose applied to Mr Pakeney (afterwards Earl of Bath) to obtain an act of Parliament, to enable the son to change his name from *Harrison* to *Newport*. Upon this occasion Mr Pakeney was introduced to Mrs Smith, and the act of Parliament passed. Shortly after this unfortunate youth had assumed the name of *Newport*, he was seized with some disorder in his head, and was put under the care of Mr Small; but his cure ended in the loss of his senses. The next year a commission of lunacy was issued against him, and he was pronounced a lunatic. Pending these transactions, Mrs Smith made her will, whereby she bequeathed all her personal estate, above 100,000l. to her friend Mr Small, for his great care and trouble about herself and son. And in order to make some small recompence to Mr Pakeney, for the great trouble he had been at in obtaining the above act of Parliament, she bequeathed to him, and his heirs for ever, the whole of Earl Bradford's estates, in case her son, Mr *Newport*, should die without issue.
Mr Pakeney was immediately appointed the guardian of the lunatic's fortune, whilst Sir Henry Bridgeman and others were appointed the guardians and committee of his person. A maintenance was appointed by the Court of Chancery, and the remainder of the rents of the estates were ordered to be paid into the office of the Accountant-General, for the use of the lunatic, when he should recover his senses. To complete this astonishing business, but one thing remained, and that was quickly performed; Mr Pakeney brought a bill into Parliament, "to prevent the marriage of lunatics, and their issue from inheriting," which passed into a law, for which patriotic act he received the thanks and applause of the whole kingdom, who did not know that, by this very act, he had firmly secured to himself and posterity a neat 15,000l. a year.
In this state of the business, Mrs Smith died. Mr Small seized his 100,000l. and the Earl of Bath took care to see the rents and profits of the real estates regularly paid into the Accountant-General's office, where they have been accumulating for upwards of 40 years, and, with the interest and dividends, now amount to above a million.
As Mr *Newport* lately died a lunatic, and illegitimate, the Crown was supposed to be entitled to the whole of his personal estate, whilst the real estates descend to the representatives of the Earl of Bath, now Miss Pakeney, which, with the other immense property which she inherits from her noble ancestor and her grandfather, renders her, at this day, the richest heiress in Great Britain, or perhaps in Europe.
But a question for litigation has lately started upon this ground: It now appears, that, although Mr and Mrs Smith separated by mutual consent, there never was any suit instituted for a divorce, nor any notice taken by Mr Smith of her criminal intercourse with Earl Bradford; and that, although it was publicly known, he not only continued to pay the separate maintenance of 300l. a year, but also frequently saw and conversed with her; and that she was frequently with him at his chambers in Gray's Inn alone, both before and after the birth of the son: It is contended, therefore, by the relations of Mr Smith, (who are his nephews and nieces) that the law will consider the son of Mrs Smith as the son of Mr Smith; that he was born in wedlock; and that the frequent access of the father and mother will be sufficient in law to substantiate his legitimacy; if so, that they, as the next of kin to Mr *Newport*, are entitled to the whole of his personal estate. The contest, therefore, will be, to whom administration to him will be granted, whether to the Crown or its nominee, or whether to the next in kin to Mr Smith, who are all people of large fortunes. But the heirs of the Earl of Bradford are for ever deprived of the inheritance of their noble ancestors—
Fallit enim vitium specie virtutis et umbra. Juv.

LORD LOUDOUN being resolved to preserve the Game on his estates, as much as possible, doth here give notice, that all unqualified persons shooting without leave, will be proceeded against as law directs, and all poachers will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

MONEY ADVANCED.
LARGE SUMS OF MONEY for immediate advance, on different securities. No less than 200l. will be advanced, nor more than 1000l. to one person, nor for any longer time than five years. Gentlemen, Merchants, or Traders, &c. may be supplied with either of the above sums, on the security of insuring their lives in London, or on joint lives of persons in a good state of health, if not of age, will answer. Secrecy may be relied on, if business is concluded or not. All letters (post paid) and done else, will be duly answered, pointing out the mode to conclude the business.
Address for S. G. Lemon, Esq; at the post-office, Newmarket, Middlesex, till called for.

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FARMS IN FIFE TO LET.
To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next, THE South Farm of CRUVE, situated in the parish of Logie, and county of Fife, containing about 210 acres, of which above 90 are infield, and 120 meadow ground. The present tenant is at Cruive, with the cott-houses, and the privilege of Lacklaw-hill common, will belong to this farm.
ALSO, The Farm of INCH OF CRUVE, containing about 260 acres, of which 21 are infield, and 35 meadow-grounds. This will make one of the best turnip farms in the county. The grounds will be shown upon calling at Aird in the neighbourhood, and the above Farm will be let together or separately, as can be agreed on.
LIKELIKE, The Farm of LETHAM, in the parish of Arngale, near to the great road from Kinross to Perth. This Farm contains 257 acres, and having been purchased since the year 1772, is now in the highest order.
The marches will be shown by the servant on the Farm, or upon calling at Mr George Pear, writer, Kinross; and proposals for all, or any of the above, may be sent to Mr Anstruther, advocate, at Aird, betwixt and the first of October next.

FARM TO LET.
To be LET, by public roup, at Westmains of Carmichael, upon Monday the 25th day of August next, at twelve o'clock mid-day, The Easter Store Farm of THANKERTOWN, in the parish of Covington, as the same is possessed by George Lamb, who has given up the farm, and obliged himself to remove at Martinmas next. A lease for nineteen years, or shorter term, will be given.
James Carmichael at Westmains will show the farm; and any person inclining to take it privately may send their proposals to Cornelius Elliot writer to the Signet, Edinburgh.

TO LET UPON A LEASE.
A House, Garden, Orchard, and Parks, &c.
TO LET for seven, or such number of years as shall be agreed upon, the HOUSE of TRAQUAIR, and Offices of every kind, a Garden, consisting of three acres, well stocked with wall and standard fruit-trees, and small fruits of all sorts; a Pigeon-house and Orchard, and the inclosures in the occupation of the proprietor, consisting of about 160 English acres, or so much thereof as may be agreeable to the tenant of the house.
The House of Traquair is situated on the river Tweed, twenty-seven English miles from Edinburgh, and six from Peebles, in a good sporting country; and any nobleman or gentleman taking the premises, will be empowered to kill game upon every part of the estate of Traquair, and to protect the game from being killed by unqualified persons. The use of the furniture will be let with the house; and there is a large library to which access will be given.
Apply to Colquhoun Grant writer to the Signet, or to William Macleod at Traquair, factor upon the estate.

SALE OF LANDS IN CLACKMANNAN SHIRE.
Very fit for the Distillery Business.
TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of James Wingate, winter in Stirling, upon Friday the 26th September 1783, betwixt the hours of four and six at afternoon; by the Trustee for the creditors of James Guild of Myreton, the proprietor, and that in whole or in parcels, as purchasers shall incline, and to be entered to at Martinmas next.

The Lands and Estates of MYRETON and BALQUHARN, comprehending the Farms of Dams and Dolls; and also, all right which the said James Guild had to the feu-duties and superannuations of Kirkcaldy of Tullibody, lying in the parish of Logie, and county of Clackmannan.
These lands of Myreton and Balquharn, on which there is a considerable oak wood, almost ready for cutting, have been for these many years in the natural possession of the said James Guild and his sons, are in excellent order, and most delightfully situated, partly upon and partly at the foot of the Ochil Hills, lying about four miles east of Stirling, two miles north of Alloa, and one mile north from Cambus, where there are good harbours for ships of considerable burden. The lands are bounded in part by the links of the water of Devan, where there is plenty of trout, on the south, stretching backward over the Ochil Hills, nearly to Sheriff Muir, about four miles in length, and one and a half in breadth; the country around, as well as the lands themselves, abounding with all sorts of game.
As the lands are presently inclosed, they consist of four different divisions, viz. Myreton, Balquharn, Dams and Dolls, on each of which, particularly on Myreton, there is an exceeding good mansion house two stories high, covered with slate, and well finished, with proper offices, all in good condition; and there are four large and spacious barns, conveniently situated on the lands, besides a dove-cote, and a large garden and orchard, of near four acres, on the division of Myreton.
On each of the divisions of Balquharn and Dolls, were lately erected, at very great expence, a large Distillery, with proper accommodations for that business, and particularly mills for manufacturing both malt and meal, with large byre and scine houses, capable of maintaining a great number of cattle; and the mills, as well as the still-houses, are abundantly supplied with good water.
The lands of Balquharn hold of the Crown, and are about 200l. of valuation; and the lands of Myreton hold of a subject superior for a trifling feu-duty of one penny Scots yearly; the city of each heir and singular successor being taxed to one shilling Sterling, and the tithes are valued, and almost exhausted by ten bolls of meal paid to the minister, with a trifle of vicage.
On the whole lands there are about 300 acres very fine kerse ground, all inclosed and subdivided into about twenty-five regular inclosures, well watered, and from 2 to 12 acres each, and about 50 acres of arable dry field land, the cropping of which, being about 20 acres, is valuable, besides a large tract of excellent pasture-ground, fit both for sheep and other cattle, and capable of much improvement, at a small expence, on the face of the hill; the proprietor's attention having hitherto been bestowed on the low ground; and if the whole lands and distilleries were now to be let for a term of years, it is expected they might fetch about 550l. Sterling of yearly rent.
The lands will be shown by James Alexander, senior, at Menfrie, or James Duncan, junr, of Sheriffmuir-lands, both in the county of Fife.

The articles of roup and progress of writs will be the same in the hands of James Wright writer in Stirling, and copies of the inventory and articles will be seen in the hands of Mr Stephen Maxwell merchant in Glasgow, and Robert Jamieson writer to the Signet Edinburgh; and it is requested that the Creditors of the said James Guild will call upon the said James Wright, and sign the deed of accession to the trust right as soon as possible.
BY THE KING'S PATENT.
Cakes for making of Shining Liquid Blacking.
For Shoes, Boots, &c.
THESE Cakes made, by the addition of water only, a most excellent shining liquid blacking, much superior to any hitherto known. It gives the finest black and most beautiful gloss to the leather, yet never renders it stiff or hard, but on the contrary prevents its cracking, and preserves it soft and pliable to the very last, whereby it is rendered more agreeable to the wearer, as well as much more durable; and the shoes that are blacked with it will neither fill the fingers in putting on, nor the stockings in wearing.
Sold wholesale and retail, only by Bayley and Lowe in London, and Husband, Elder, and Co. in Edinburgh.—Price 3d. each Cake.
The patentee intends all persons who are curious in blacking to take the trouble of seeing that the Cakes bought for their use have a label pasted on them, with the following inscription:—By the King's Patent, Cakes for making Shining Liquid Blacking, prepared by William Bayley;—he having discovered that their great reputation has occasioned many persons to counterfeit them, some of whom have been prosecuted; but as there are still others whose names he cannot yet find out, who continue to fraud and impose upon the Public, he hopes this caution will be attended to.

By Order of the Honourable
Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs.
THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, within the Custom-houses of the Ports, on the respective days after mentioned, at the hour of 12 noon, each day.
FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.
Sundry Parcels of FOREIGN TEAS, BRANDY, RUM, GENEVA, AQUAVITTE, and Others, lately condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer. The Goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the respective Custom-houses, on the morning of the day of sale, and on the day immediately preceding, at Custom-house hour.
PORT GLASGOW, Saturday, Aug. 16.—64 gallons Rum; 9 gallons Brandy; 14 Cwt. 2 quarters and 26 lbs. Brown Muscovado Sugar; 6 Cwt. 3 quarters Raisins; 54 lbs. Coffee Berries; and an open Boat.
GREENOCK, Saturday, Aug. 16.—32 gallons Aquavitt; 24 gals Rum; and 14 Cwt. 3 quarters and 25 lbs. Brown Muscovado Sugar.
AYR, Monday, Aug. 18.—422 gallons Brandy; 17 gallons Sundry Brandy; 73 gallons Rum; 10 gallons Geneva; 17 lbs. Hard Soap; and 26 lbs. Window Glass.
WIGTOWN, Wednesday, Aug. 20.—318 gallons Brandy; 156 gallons Geneva; 76 gallons Rum; 24 bushels Small Salt; 302 lbs. Hard Soap; and 17 lbs. Hair Powder; and a Manx Boat, with her Furniture.
FORT WILLIAM, Tuesday, Aug. 26.—2670 gallons Brandy; and 22 gallons Rum, with an open Boat.

TO BE SOLD.
THE House, Offices, Gardens, and Inclosures in the College of Elgin, belonging to Joseph Robertson; together with the Mill of Bishop-Mill and pertinents; and that inclosure called LAING'S PARK, lying in the Cattle of Elgin.
For particulars, apply to William Robertson merchant in Elgin.

TO BE SOLD, by public voluntary roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 26th day of August 1783, betwixt the hours of six and eight at afternoon,
The Following Parts of the Estate of M.D. DIEBY, in the parish of Middleby, and county of Dumfries, viz. Darglawhill, Scots Bridge, Stonybeck, Potstown, Walls, Peatknow, and Mill of Middleby, with that part of the Common of Middleby allotted in a late division to the lands above mentioned, consisting of 212 acres on the east, and 113 acres on the west side of the Common.
These lands contain altogether about 1050 Scots acres, or thereby. They are situate in a pleasant part of the country, in the neighbourhood of lime, and are in general of an excellent soil, very improvable.
Upon leases for nineteen years, they would let for 300l. per annum, and upwards. They were surveyed in 1776 by a parish of fall in the county of Dumfries, who divided them into seven lots, and valued them at 9549 l. But, for the encouragement of purchasers, they will now be exposed at the low price of 5500 l.
If they do not sell in whole, they will be exposed in the said seven lots, at the prices following, viz.
1. Darglawhill, containing about 298 acres, to be put up at 1500
2. Scotsbridge, containing about 184 acres, to be put up at 850
3. Stonybeck, containing about 83 acres, to be put up at 790
4. Potstown, containing about 153 acres, to be put up at 1310
5. Walls and Peatknows, with the Mill, containing about 110 acres, to be put up at 720
6. East Common, containing about 211 acres, to be put up at 380
7. West Common, containing about 113 acres, to be put up at 180
William Anderson writer to the Signet, will show the progress of writs, with the tacks, rentals, and conditions of sale; and for further particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

SALE OF LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.
TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.
In Whole or in Parts, as Purchasers shall incline.
THE Lands and Estate of EDNAMPLE, lying on the south side of Lochearn, in the parish of Balquhadder and county of Perth, consisting of seven farms, all contiguous, and measuring in whole about 4524 acres Scots measure, whereof 547 are arable, meadow, and green pasture, within the head dykes, including 21 acres of wood, birch and oak intermixed. The present free rent of these lands is about 252l. 14s. 6d. Sterling, 10l. whereas being a conversion for oats and other casualties, forhand rent, and payable at Martinmas yearly. The lands hold of a subject for payment of a small feu-duty. The lands are valued. The lands are highly improvable, at a small expence, from the abundance of lime-stone, peat, and wood, in almost every farm. Two of these farms are mostly inclosed with stone dykes. The tenants houses are in good repair. The estate is most beautifully situated, and surrounded with some of the finest trees in the kingdom, and commands a delightful prospect of Lochearn and its banks, covered with wood. From the situation above described, and only two of the farms, the most distant from the estate, being under leases of short duration, a considerable rise of rent may be expected, without much expence. The lands lie about 24 miles from Perth, 13 from Grief, and 20 from Stirling, and have access to all those places, by fine-made roads. They are bound with game, and the proprietor has a right to the fishings on Lochearn. The title deeds of the lands are perfectly clear and connected, and are to be seen in the hands of Mr William Leslie writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, who will inform as to further particulars, to whom any person inclining to purchase may apply.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.
PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,
Prepared and sold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, at No. 10, on Ludgate Hill, London.
Price, 1s. 4d. the Box.
THESE LOZENGES contain all the softening and healing Virtues of the celebrated BALSAM OF TOLU; and are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, sore Throats, and Difficulties on the Lungs, healing the Rawness and Soreness of the breast, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Asthmatic Complaints and Shortness of Breath. They are likewise very beneficial in Consumptions, are not cloying to the stomach, but rather create an appetite.
The great esteem these Lozenges have acquired, having induced several persons to attempt the selling a counterfeit sort, against two of whom, viz. one at Chymist on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymist in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained, in the Court of King's Bench, with considerable damages. The Public are requested to observe, that none are genuine but what have the following Inscription on the lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, prepared by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, No. 10, on Ludgate Hill, LONDON.
These LOZENGES are also sold by appointment of the Proprietor, by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. opposite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.
Where may be had,
Published by Authority of the King's Patent,
Mr GREENOUGH'S TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTHACHE; which have been for more than thirty years past in the most universal esteem, on account of their real Efficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.
The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales and Foulness from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without the least injuring the Enamel; perfectly fastens such as are loose, prevents their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other disorders in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the same time delicately sweet.
The Tincture for the Toothache never fails giving immediate ease, even in the greatest agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, however violent. Price, 1s. each.
Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the side, with the words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which only he can be answerable, all others, even though sold under his name, being spurious.

THE KING'S PATENT.
Cakes for making of Shining Liquid Blacking.
For Shoes, Boots, &c.
THESE Cakes made, by the addition of water only, a most excellent shining liquid blacking, much superior to any hitherto known. It gives the finest black and most beautiful gloss to the leather, yet never renders it stiff or hard, but on the contrary prevents its cracking, and preserves it soft and pliable to the very last, whereby it is rendered more agreeable to the wearer, as well as much more durable; and the shoes that are blacked with it will neither fill the fingers in putting on, nor the stockings in wearing.
Sold wholesale and retail, only by Bayley and Lowe in London, and Husband, Elder, and Co. in Edinburgh.—Price 3d. each Cake.
The patentee intends all persons who are curious in blacking to take the trouble of seeing that the Cakes bought for their use have a label pasted on them, with the following inscription:—By the King's Patent, Cakes for making Shining Liquid Blacking, prepared by William Bayley;—he having discovered that their great reputation has occasioned many persons to counterfeit them, some of whom have been prosecuted; but as there are still others whose names he cannot yet find out, who continue to fraud and impose upon the Public, he hopes this caution will be attended to.

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